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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " to 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " to 12.45 p.m.	" " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " " "
1.15 " to 1.45 " "	" " " "
1.45 " to 2.15 " "	" " " "
2.15 " to 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " to 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 p.m. and 5.30 p.m.	8.20 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
7.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
Sundays.	
7.00 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m.	" " " "
11.00 " to 12.00 p.m.	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 " "	" " " "
3.30 " to 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " to 8.30 " "	" " " "
8.30 " to 8.50 " "	" " " "
NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-table, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No special
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Compro Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th December, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.										
Stations	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Express a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through Express p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Through Express p.m.	No. 23 Local p.m.
CANTON (Chi She Tsui)	7.55	8.50	11.10	11.45	2.20	3.15	5.45	6.40	7.45	8.40
SHIAH LUNG	8.10	9.05	11.25	12.00	2.35	3.30	6.00	6.55	8.00	8.55
Shum Chun	8.25	9.20	11.40	12.15	2.50	3.45	6.15	7.10	8.15	9.10
Shum Shui	8.40	9.35	12.00	12.30	3.05	4.00	6.30	7.25	8.30	9.25
Shum Shui	8.55	9.50	12.15	12.45	3.20	4.15	6.45	7.40	8.45	9.40
Shum Shui	9.10	10.05	12.30	13.00	3.35	4.30	7.00	7.55	8.50	9.45
Shum Shui	9.25	10.20	12.45	13.15	3.50	4.45	7.15	8.10	9.05	10.00
Shum Shui	9.40	10.35	13.00	13.30	4.05	5.00	7.30	8.25	9.20	10.15
Shum Shui	9.55	10.50	13.15	13.45	4.20	5.15	7.45	8.40	9.35	10.30
Shum Shui	10.10	11.05	13.30	14.00	4.35	5.30	8.00	8.55	9.50	10.45
Shum Shui	10.25	11.20	13.45	14.15	4.50	5.45	8.15	9.10	10.05	11.00
Shum Shui	10.40	11.35	14.00	14.30	5.05	6.00	8.30	9.25	10.20	11.15
Shum Shui	10.55	11.50	14.15	14.45	5.20	6.15	8.45	9.40	10.35	11.30
Shum Shui	11.10	12.05	14.30	15.00	5.35	6.30	9.00	9.55	10.50	11.45
Shum Shui	11.25	12.20	14.45	15.15	5.50	6.45	9.15	10.10	11.05	12.00
Shum Shui	11.40	12.35	15.00	15.30	6.05	7.00	9.30	10.25	11.20	12.15
Shum Shui	11.55	12.50	15.15	15.45	6.20	7.15	9.45	10.40	11.35	12.30
Shum Shui	12.10	13.05	15.30	16.00	6.35	7.30	10.00	10.55	11.50	12.45
Shum Shui	12.25	13.20	15.45	16.15	6.50	7.45	10.15	11.10	12.05	13.00
Shum Shui	12.40	13.35	16.00	16.30	7.05	8.00	10.30	11.25	12.20	13.15
Shum Shui	12.55	13.50	16.15	16.45	7.20	8.15	10.45	11.40	12.35	13.30
Shum Shui	1.10	14.05	16.30	17.00	7.35	8.30	11.00	11.55	12.50	13.45
Shum Shui	1.25	14.20	16.45	17.15	7.50	8.45	11.15	12.10	13.05	14.00
Shum Shui	1.40	14.35	17.00	17.30	8.05	9.00	11.30	12.25	13.20	14.15
Shum Shui	1.55	14.50	17.15	17.45	8.20	9.15	11.45	12.40	13.35	14.30
Shum Shui	2.10	15.05	17.30	18.00	8.35	9.30	12.00	12.55	13.50	14.45
Shum Shui	2.25	15.20	17.45	18.15	8.50	9.45	12.15	13.10	14.05	15.00
Shum Shui	2.40	15.35	18.00	18.30	9.05	10.00	12.30	13.25	14.20	15.15
Shum Shui	2.55	15.50	18.15	18.45	9.20	10.15	12.45	13.40	14.35	15.30
Shum Shui	3.10	16.05	18.30	19.00	9.35	10.30	13.00	13.55	14.50	15.45
Shum Shui	3.25	16.20	18.45	19.15	9.50	10.45	13.15	14.10	15.05	16.00
Shum Shui	3.40	16.35	19.00	19.30	10.05	11.00	13.30	14.25	15.20	16.15
Shum Shui	3.55	16.50	19.15	19.45	10.20	11.15	13.45	14.40	15.35	16.30
Shum Shui	4.10	17.05	19.30	20.00	10.35	11.30	14.00	14.55	15.50	16.45
Shum Shui	4.25	17.20	19.45	20.15	10.50	11.45	14.15	15.10	16.05	17.00
Shum Shui	4.40	17.35	20.00	20.30	11.05	12.00	14.30	15.25	16.20	17.15
Shum Shui	4.55	17.50	20.15	20.45	11.20	12.15	14.45	15.40	16.35	17.30
Shum Shui	5.10	18.05	20.30	21.00	11.35	12.30	15.00	15.55	16.50	17.45
Shum Shui	5.25	18.20	20.45	21.15	11.50	12.45	15.15	16.10	17.05	18.00
Shum Shui	5.40	18.35	21.00	21.30	12.05	13.00	15.30	16.25	17.20	18.15
Shum Shui	5.55	18.50	21.15	21.45	12.20	13.15	15.45	16.40	17.35	18.30
Shum Shui	6.10	19.05	21.30	22.00	12.35	13.30	16.00	16.55	17.50	18.45
Shum Shui	6.25	19.20	21.45	22.15	12.50	13.45	16.15	17.10	18.05	19.00
Shum Shui	6.40	19.35	22.00	22.30	13.05	14.00	16.30	17.25	18.20	19.15
Shum Shui	6.55	19.50	22.15	22.45	13.20	14.15	16.45	17.40	18.35	19.30
Shum Shui	7.10	20.05	22.30	23.00	13.35	14.30	17.00	17.55	18.50	19.45
Shum Shui	7.25	20.20	22.45	23.15	13.50	14.45	17.15	18.10	19.05	20.00
Shum Shui	7.40	20.35	23.00	23.30	14.05	15.00	17.30	18.25	19.20	20.15
Shum Shui	7.55	20.50	23.15	23.45	14.20	15.15	17.45	18.40	19.35	20.30
Shum Shui	8.10	21.05	23.30	24.00	14.35	15.30	18.00	18.55	19.50	20.45
Shum Shui	8.25	21.20	23.45	24.15	14.50	15.45	18.15	19.10	20.05	21.00
Shum Shui	8.40	21.35	24.00	24.30	15.05	16.00	18.30	19.25	20.20	21.15
Shum Shui	8.55	21.50	24.15	24.45	15.20	16.15	18.45	19.40	20.35	21.30
Shum Shui	9.10	22.05	24.30	25.00	15.35	16.30	19.00	19.55	20.50	21.45
Shum Shui	9.25	22.20	24.45	25.15	15.50	16.45	19.15	20.10	21.05	22.00
Shum Shui	9.40	22.35	25.00	25.30	16.05	17.00	19.30	20.25	21.20	22.15
Shum Shui	9.55	22.50	25.15	25.45	16.20	17.15	19.45	20.40	21.35	22.30
Shum Shui	10.10	23.05	25.30	26.00	16.35	17.30	20.00	20.55	21.50	22.45
Shum Shui	10.25	23.20	25.45	26.15	16.50	17.45	20.15	21.10	22.05	23.00
Shum Shui	10.40	23.35	26.00	26.30	17.05	18.00	20.30	21.25	22.20	23.15
Shum Shui	10.55	23.50	26.15	26.45	17.20	18.15	20.45	21.40	22.35	23.30
Shum Shui	11.10	24.05	26.30	27.00	17.35	18.30	21.00	21.55	22.50	23.45
Shum Shui	11.25	24.20	26.45	27.15	17.50	18.45	21.15	22.10	23.05	24.00
Shum Shui	11.40	24.35	27.00	27.30	18.05	19.00	21.30	22.25	23.20	24.15
Shum Shui	11.55	24.50	27.15	27.45	18.20	19.15	21.45	22.40	23.35	24.30
Shum Shui	12.10	25.05	27.30	28.00	18.35	19.30	22.00	22.55	23.50	24.45
Shum Shui	12.25	25.20	27.45	28.15	18.50	19.45	22.15	23.10	24.05	25.00
Shum Shui	12.40	25.35	28.00	28.30	19.05	20.00	22.30	23.25	24.20	25.15
Shum Shui	12.55	25.50	28.15	28.45	19.20	20.15	22.45	23.40	24.35	25.30
Shum Shui	1.10	26.05	28.30	29.00	19.35	20.30	23.00	23.55	24.50	25.45
Shum Shui	1.25	26.20	28.45	29.15	19.50	20.45	23.15	24.10	25.05	26.00
Shum Shui	1.40	26.35	29.00	29.30	20.05	21.00	23.30	24.25	25.20	26.15
Shum Shui	1.55	26.50	29.15	29.45	20.20	21.15	23.45	24.40	25.35	26.30
Shum Shui	2.10	27.05	29.30	30.00	20.35	21.30	24.00	24.55	25.50	26.45
Shum Shui	2.25	27.20	29.45	30.15	20.50	21.45	24.15	25.10	26.05	27.00
Shum Shui	2.40	27.35	30.00	30.30	21.05	22.00	24.30	25.25	26.20	27.15
Shum Shui	2.55	27.50	30.15	30.45	21.20	22.15	24.45	25.40	26.35	27.30
Shum Shui	3.10	28.05	30.30	31.00	21.35	22.30	25.00	25.55	26.50	27.45
Shum Shui	3.25	28.20	30.45	31.15	21.50	22.45	25.15	26.10	27.05	28.00
Shum Shui	3.40	28.35	31.00	31.30	22.05	23.00	25.30	26.25	27.20	28.15
Shum Shui	3.55	28.50	31.15	31.45	22.20	23.15	25.45	26.40	27.35	28.30
Shum Shui	4.10	29.05	31.30	32.00	22.35	23.30	26.00	26.55	27.50	28.45
Shum Shui	4.25	29.20	31.45	32.15	22.50	23.45	26.15	27.10	28.05	29.00
Shum Shui	4.40	29.35	32.00	32.30	23.05	24.00	26.30	27.25	28.20	29.15
Shum Shui	4.55	29.50	32.15	32.45	23.20	24.15	26.45	27.40	28.35	29.30
Shum Shui	5.10	30.05	32.30	33.00	23.35	24.30	27.00	27.55	28.50	29.45
Shum Shui	5.25	30.20	32.45	33.15	23.50	24.45	27.15	28.10	29.05	30.00
Shum Shui	5.40	30.35	33.00	33.30	24.05	25.00	27.30	28.25	29.20	30.15
Shum Shui	5.55	30.50	33.15	33.45	24.20	25.15	27.45	28.40	29.35	30.30
Shum Shui	6.10	31.05	33.30	34.00	24.35	25.30	28.00	28.55	29.50	30.45
Shum Shui	6.25	31.20	33.45	34.15	24.50	25.45	28.15	29.10	30.05	31.00
Shum Shui	6.40	31.35	34.00	34.30	25.05	26.00	28.30	29.25	30.20	31.15
Shum Shui	6.55	31.50	34.15	34.45	25.20	26.15	28.45	29.40	30.35	31.30
Shum Shui	7.10	32.05	34.30	35.00	25.35	26.30	29.00	29.55	30.50	31.45
Shum Shui	7.25	32.20	34.45	35.15	25.50	26.45	29.15	30.10	31.05	32.00
Shum Shui	7.40	32.35	35.00	35.30	26.05	27.00	29.30	30.25	31.20	32.15
Shum Shui	7.55	32.50	35.15	35.45	26.20	27.15	29.45	30.40	31.35	32.30
Shum Shui	8.10	33.05	35.30	36.00	26.35	27.30	30.00	30.55	31.50	32.45
Shum Shui	8.25	33.20	35.45	36.15	26.50	27.45	30.15	31.10	32.05	33.00
Shum Shui	8.40	33.35	36.00	36.30	27.05	28.00	30.30	31.25	32.20	33.15
Shum Shui	8.55	33.50	36.15	36.45	27.20	28.15	30.45	31.40	32.35	33.30
Shum Shui	9.10	34.05	36.30	37.00	27.35	28.30	31.00	31.55	32.50	33.45
Shum Shui	9.25	34.20	36.45	37.15	27.50	28.45	31.15	32.10	33.05	34.00
Shum Shui	9.40	34.35	37.00	37.30	28.05	29.00	31.30	32.25	33.20	34.15
Shum Shui	9.55	34.50	37.15	37.45	28.20	29.15	31.45	32.40	33.35	34.30
Shum Shui	10.10	35.05	37.30	38.00	28.35	29.30	32.00	32.55	33.50	34.45
Shum Shui	10.25	35.20	37.45	38.15	28.50	29.45	32.15	33.10	34.05	35.00
Shum Shui	10.40	35.35	38.00	38.30	29.05	30.00	32.30	33.25	34.20	35.15
Shum Shui	10.55	35.50	38.15	38.45	29.20	30.15	32.45	33.40	34.35	35.30
Shum Shui	11.10	36.05	38.30	39.00						

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
"KICK IN"

TUESDAY, MAY 21ST.	"13TH CHAIR"
WEDNESDAY, MAY 22ND.	"THE HOUSE OF GLASS."
THURSDAY, MAY 23RD.	"THE BOOMERANG."
FRIDAY, MAY 24TH.	"TIGER ROSE."
SATURDAY, MAY 25TH.	"SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE."

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Curtain 9.15 p.m. sharp.
PHILIP CARLTON, Manager.

CHINA'S NEEDS.
THE HELP THAT JAPAN CAN RENDER.
(CONTRIBUTED.)

There has been so much talk of Republics, democracies, and constitutional monarchies in China and elsewhere of late years, and with such apparent ignorance of what these respectively mean or embody; and there has been so much misunderstanding in the North and in the South, in the East and in the West of China, as to what China really needs, that I am emboldened, out of a very sincere love for China and her people, to set out a few facts and make a few deductions drawn from observations made during a long residence in the South, some serious months in the North of China, and the perusal of some of the later books on China.

First of all, I suppose the most exhaustive and careful analysis of modern conditions is to be found in Mr. Putnam Weale's book, "The Fight for the Republic in China," and few can question his ability as a writer or his intimate knowledge of the inner workings of the "wheels within wheels" which revolve in Peking. But I find him unconvincing on the question of Japan.

One of the most striking points in his book is the careful analysis of the famous "Kang Yu" memorial and of the masterly and scholarly essay of Liang Shao-yi, though it is really more than an essay. These two documents give seriously to think, but both of them miss the point.

Indeed, the whole quarrel between the North and the South misses the point. Neither North nor South realises the full vital necessity of decentralization. Their mutual quarrels are only acedemical—even sentimental—after all. History—world history—is repeating itself, and China must not, dare not, fight for the possession of a rainbow's end.

If the South would abandon the idea of an alleged violation of the Constitutional Laws as originally passed—or alleged to have been passed—and such hair-splitting; and if the North would see that the whole of China cannot be governed from Peking; and if both sides would realize that a reasonable amount of autonomy or Home Rule in every province would meet the case, there would be an end of these troubles. China must not be disintegrated, in the interests of all parties all over the world, and, above all, in her own interests.

In all the recent books, including Mr. Putnam Weale's book, the bogey of the menace of Japan is paramount. But is it a menace? There is the rub. The menace to China is not from Japan. The menace is from Russia (now Germanized), whence the menace to China has always been. Mr. Parker's book, Mr. Bland's book, and Dr. Richard's book, all tell us that, and history shows it clearly and convincingly to be so.

A lot of mistrust of Japan has been engendered in China of late—and engendered by the Germans; there is no doubt of that. From the British point of view we have little reason to distrust the Japanese, for they have been good and faithful allies to us. They pricked us as the Russian bubble, if they never did anything else.

And what is the state of China to-day? Torn by internal dissensions, unable to keep order in her own country, China, as a Republic with a Central Government in Peking, has failed, lamentably and ignominiously.

I hold no brief for a Constitutional Monarchy, nor for a Republic, but I urge that North and South should realize that if China cannot manage her own affairs someone must do it for her—and that someone can only be Japan.

I also urge that she should try to set her own house in order by giving—whether under a Republic or not—a measure of autonomy to the Provinces, under a redistribution (if need be) of the present Provincial system. After all, under the old Imperial régime, there were more provincialism than there is now; and things did not work so very badly. Let there be no marked line between North and South or East and West.

I do not believe that China needs to worry about Manchuria, or Mongolia. She is big enough as it is; her eighteen provinces are a handful. Let Japan look after Manchuria, and Mongolia, and see that the old menace from the North and the North-west is checked. Once more, there is no one but Japan to check it, and for China's life and integrity, checked it must be.

Centuries ago, China's trade came in from the west, from India. I can see no reason now why this should not still be so. The life-blood of a nation is trade. It is hard to keep away from a hobby, if one is a persistent and confirmed rider of hobby-horses, and so I cannot but about my old battle-cries of Burma-Yunnan as the trade routes of the future through the Chinese Western Provinces.

This is a digression, perhaps, but it means that, having given Japan an outlet and confining Japan to the North and North-west for that outlet, China will have not only her ancient menace controlled and checked but will be rid of the bogey of Japan in the South and South-west, and, indeed, in all of the famous eighteen Provinces of the Middle Kingdom.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE RAIDER WOLF.
CAPTURE OF THE "HITACHI MARU."

An account of the sea-raider *Wolf* has been given by Major J. W. Flood, Australian Medical Corps, who was for seven months a prisoner and one who was released by reason of the *Wolf* going ashore in Denmark. He reports that after the capture of the *Matunga* the vessel he was on, they steamed for eight days up to the north of Dutch New Guinea, where they entered a land-locked harbour having an entrance of about a quarter of a mile. From our harbour we journeyed to Singapore, where, on the evening of September 5th, mines were laid. This sowing finished the stock of mines they had on board the *Wolf*.

Going south again towards Colombo we captured the Japanese steamer *Hitachi Maru* on September 26th. She was sighted by the seaplane about eleven in the morning, and was stopped at 2.30. Two shots were fired across her bows, but the captain showed some resistance, and fourteen more shots were fired at the gun in her poop and at her wireless room, with the result that sixteen Japanese were killed. The Japanese crew was transferred to the *Wolf*, and the two ships steamed to some islands where some of the captured cargo was taken on board. After about a week the *Wolf* went off, leaving all her prisoners on board the *Hitachi Maru*, and two days later the seaplane arrived, telling us to clear out as quickly as we could. It was too late that evening to do so, but at day-break on the morning we left, and after steaming for about ten days came to a group of islands, where we were picked up by the *Wolf*. She had been out looking for a collier, so that thus sent to Germany with her valuable cargo of rubber, tea, and copper, worth between two and three million pounds. She had been unsuccessful, and consequently when all the passengers had been taken on board the *Hitachi Maru* was taken out some fifteen miles and sunk with more than three-quarters of the cargo still on board.

The *Wolf* was a cargo boat of about 6,000 tons register, and carried seven six-inch guns, four torpedo tubes, two masts and funnels which could be hoisted or lowered at will, emplacements for four machine-guns, and a seaplane, which was largely responsible for the capture of several vessels. Most of the victims were caught through the interception of wireless messages, for the *Wolf* had two installations going night and day, always receiving but never sending messages. In the Indian Ocean she was receiving Press news in four different languages. The Germans laid 100 mines off Singapore. Major Flood described the capture, through the agency of the seaplane, of a vessel near Sunday Island, at a time when the *Wolf* had no steam and the victim might easily have escaped had she been aware of this fact.

GERMAN RAIDING SCOUT SEIZED.

A message from Washington dated March 20th, states that an American warship seized and took to a Pacific port the *Gut*, motor-boat *Agassiz* which sailed from a Mexican port, with Germans and German flags, rifles, and pistols on board. Although small the vessel was capable of sinking any merchant ship in the Pacific. It is alleged that it was fitted out from the West Coast of Mexico, and was manned by a German crew. The manner in which it secured clearance papers is unknown, and it is said that an investigation on this point is being conducted by the Department of Justice.

Inevitably, China will have, as she has now, to turn to Japan for the money to pay her way at all. There is no other interested nation that can lend her a shilling. If, in spite of the hysteria of the South and the obstinacy of the North, these two could be somehow welded into a genuine alliance, China can have hope.

One last word. Let China concentrate on railways and roads. Let her have not only direct railway communication between Peking and Canton, Chang-king and Hankow, Yunnan and Canton, but let her make roads, roads, roads. She has the labour, unlimited, and it only needs the will. One has only to read the wonderful appreciations of the work done by the Chinese Labour Corps in Europe to realize what a Chinaman can do. There are 80,000 of these men who will return skilled in road-making, railway construction, and harbour work. In proper hands, there is nothing that John Chinaman cannot do. Information devotes a leader to Chinese labour in France in which the following remarks occur: "Of all the foreign labour employed in France, that of the Chinese has proved most satisfactory. The state has proved most of their employers agree in that respect. Chinese fare well in any climate. They are patient, attentive, untiring at their work and very robust. Those qualities cause them to be much appreciated in all the factories making war material where they are employed."

It is, perhaps, only a dream, but China opened up with good railways and good roads would be one of the finest places in the world wherein to live, apart from the question of the development of her vast natural resources. She needs money for all this, and there is only Japan who can spare it. Japan must have something in return, not only for her money but for her guarantee of China's security. Surely that is only fair!

"These books are:—'The Fight for the Republic in China' by Mr. Putnam Weale; 'A Hung Chang' by Mr. J. O. P. Bland; 'Five Years in China' by Dr. Timothy Richard; and 'China' by Mr. S. H. Parker (a new edition of his former work of the same name).

PEKING NOTES.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
PEKING, May 5th.

Little that is enlightening can be said or written about the present political situation, for the simple reason that uncertainty prevails with regard to the military operations in the South and secrecy is still maintained with respect to the negotiations between Japanese and Chinese representatives. Taking the latter first, it is understood that an agreement between the Chinese and Japanese military representatives has been reached and that this will be submitted to the Cabinet for approval and embodiment in a treaty or, rather, agreement. While it is true that little or nothing has been definitely stated regarding these negotiations, except certain negative statements, it must be conceded that the Chinese have not developed the intense feeling that distinguished them at the time of the famous "Twenty-One Demands." Curiosity is, perhaps, the dominant feeling. Patriotism, if existent, has not been stirred. With several exceptions the people seem to have become reconciled to an ever-increasing degree of Japanese intervention. They seem to realise that, left to themselves, they can do practically nothing, or worse than nothing. Their internal divisions, their internecine strife, their eternal political bickerings, and, above all, their lack of faith in themselves and in each other, make united thought or action impossible. China has had her opportunities, but up to the present she has not utilised them, and the question, therefore, arises—How long can she be allowed to mismanage her own affairs as she is doing? The obvious answer is—Until the interests of the world are thereby adversely affected or, at any rate, not benefitted as they should be by the resources of China. If Japan reforms the currency of China she will have done a good thing. If she restores order in China she will have done an even better thing. But if she makes China contribute her proper quota to the world's resources and throw her weight into the struggle for civilisation and democracy Japan will have deserved well of the world.

Undoubtedly the Government was perturbed a few days ago when it learned of the defeat of Chang Hui-chi in the South. This was brought about by a strategy which is worthy of the epic battles of earlier years. Apparently, the northern troops were induced to pursue fleeing Southerners who were dropping loot as they ran, and when they had been enticed a considerable distance and had lost all semblance of order their enemies re-formed and inflicted a crushing defeat upon the unwary Government troops, who were forced to abandon their advanced positions. Mutual recriminations followed, each commander throwing the blame upon the other for failure to act in concert. This set-back led to a reconsideration of the plan of campaign. For a few days the advance into Kwangtung was arrested, but it seems that, stiffened by the arrival of the Fengtien troops, the Government Armies will once more assume the offensive.

About this time, also, there is a renewed interest in Peking, which was sixteen Tachung made the subject of telegraphic representations to the President and Premier, suggesting that it should be convened at an early date in order to ensure the constitutional election of the President and also to ensure the constitutional government of the country. Whether this is another method of calling the country to witness their constitutionality or not cannot safely be asserted. At any rate, the Mexicans were due to take place next month, and it is doubtful if the acceleration of plans by a few weeks will effect any improvement or inspire Southerners with any further belief in the political faith of the Tachung.

It does not improve matters to learn that reports are received from the Northern frontier as to Bolshevik activities in this region. Sinking is said to be particularly fruitful in this respect. But residence in Peking and a knowledge of official reports from the more distant provinces tends to scepticism. It would not be wise to discredit entirely such reports, but they may be described as exaggerated.

Meanwhile, the Government is hard-pressed to make ends meet. From almost every place come requests for money with which to equip armies fighting rebels or to raise forces to suppress bandits. Another loan has been negotiated with Japanese for twenty million dollars based on the security of the telegraphs, and an evening paper has taken the occasion to publish a list of loans contracted with Japanese during the past few months, showing an indebtedness of over one hundred million dollars. For years China has been understood to be on the verge of bankruptcy, but these forecasts have been falsified as thoroughly as were those made in respect of the European countries engaged in the great war. Still, each successive loan weakens China's credit, and it is to be anticipated that anxious creditors may decide to appoint an Official Receiver to administer the estate. The only competent Official Receiver at the present moment is, in the language of the Chinese Press, a certain country.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

The following statistics are taken from the fortnightly prices current and market report of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce dated May 17th:—

The stocks on May 10th were 200 chests of Patna, 103 of Benares, 1354 Malwa, and 12 of Persian and Turkish. In the preceding fortnight there were no importations and the exportations totalled 86 chests of Persian and Turkish.

Exports.—There is no change to report in Feathers, and there is nothing doing in Ginger. In Star Anised Oil there was small business, and in Saigon Cassia there is nothing doing.

Imports.—In Cotton Yarn a slightly better feeling prevails, but sales continue to be made on a small scale at erratic prices. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$178 to \$203, No. 12s at \$187 to \$210, No. 16s at \$212 to \$225, No. 20s at \$215 to \$240. Arrivals 500 bales. Sales 2,000 bales. Shipments 500 bales. Unsold stock 8,000 bales. Bargains 13,000 bales.

In Woollens there is nothing to report. In Raw Cottons, with the exception of a few small lots of cheap Tonkin Cotton done recently at about \$45 per picul, no business has transpired for some time past. Quotations are entirely normal at \$48/\$58 for China qualities. In Metals the market is very quiet, and there is no change in Petroleum products. For Coal it is inadvisable to quote, and in Sugar the market is dull. In Saltpetre there is no quotation, and there are no stocks.

FLOUR.

Stock: About 170,000 sacks. Quotations:—Japanese 2nd Patent, \$3.66; Japanese 3rd Patent, \$3.60; Japanese Straight, \$3.60; Shanghai Flour, \$3.50; Australian No. 1, \$3.76; Australian No. 2, \$3.66; and Australian No. 3, \$3.60.

BURGLANDAGE.

Mr. Kyle, who has returned to Peking after his long period of detention by the brigands of Honan looks as if he has suffered somewhat by his privations and hardships. He concedes that the brigands fed him as well as they could, but his great grievance was being made to sing and to whistle for the entertainment of gaping villages. It was mighty lucky, he adds, that they did not think of making him dance. That would have been the last straw.

In this connection it is interesting to note the announcement of the Peking-Hankow Railway that they have attached an armoured train to mail trains with a guard of twenty soldiers in each as a protection against brigands, who attempted to hold up a train on one of the branch lines of this railway. While it is a praiseworthy precaution on the part of the administration of this Railway it is eloquent of the state of the country.

Even near Peking there are amateur bandits, men who take advantage of travellers on lonely roads. The other day a number of these bamboo bandits, as they are called here, attempted to stop a motor-car coming in from the hot springs at Tangshan with several foreigners. This was unusual boldness. Numbers and a big stock of bamboo, evidently gave them courage. Fortunately, the chauffeur was an old soldier. He was not scared and drove right through them, knocking over one or two, who will probably ponder over the unwisdom of tackling automobiles in such a crude way.

THOUSANDS DIE OF STARVATION.

A few days ago I was in conversation with a missionary who had returned from a visit to the interior, whither he had gone to distribute some five thousand dollars handed to him by the President of the Flood Relief Commission. The tales he related were most appalling. He tells me that thousands of people are dying of sheer starvation, and the relief conveyed to the destitute communities only touches the fringe of their dire necessities. The little food that they had in the winter and the spring has been used up, and they have no further supplies until the next harvest. Much is being done to assist them, but ever so much more is needed to deal adequately with the terrible situation.

VISITING GENERAL.

General Evans, of the Philippine Command of the U.S. Army, is here on a visit of inspection. He reached Peking from Tientsin on Saturday, and has been busy ever since. He is to have an audience with the President to-morrow.

WAR WORK.

The Americans are preparing for a great Red Cross fete on May 15th, and are advertising the event and enlisting support in their characteristic forceful style. On Monday afternoon there was an interesting exhibition of the work done by the ladies during April. This was under the auspices of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild. Some 6,000 articles were made in the month, a tribute to the conscientiousness of the British ladies here.

CHEFOO BREAKWATER.

Chefoo breakwater was talked about for many years before an actual commencement was made with the work and has had many vicissitudes. It is now assured of completion. By an arrangement with the Chinese Government, a monthly appropriation of \$11,400 from the Chinese Maritime Customs will be made to cover the cost of the work from January 1st, 1918, to July 31st, 1919. This should be welcome news for the British, whose interests here are paramount, or should be. This ensures that Chefoo will remain one of the principal ports in North China.

THE WAR.

THE ALLIES AND THE IMMINENT GERMAN OFFENSIVE: OUR RESERVES STRONG AND READY.

AUSTRIA'S PEACE PROPOSALS:

MR. BALFOUR'S EXPLANATION.

ABNORMAL INFANTILE MORTALITY IN GERMANY.

Franco-Belgian front.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY LINES PENETRATED.

PARIS, May 17th.

A communiqué states:—There was a violent bombardment at night-time in the region of Hailles.

We repulsed an enemy raid in the direction of Mesnil-St. George's and took prisoners.

Our detachments penetrated the enemy lines at two points south of Canny-sur-Matz and brought back 40 prisoners.

Italian front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCO-ITALIAN ATTACK.

LONDON, May 17th.

A wireless Austrian official report states:—The French and Italian forces attacked our mountain positions between the Osini and Devols rivers in Albania, and gained territory westward of Korca.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MORTALITY STATISTICS IN GERMANY.

ABNORMAL INCREASE AMONG INFANTS.

LONDON, May 17th.

A report compiled by the Local Government Board on information from German sources shows that the fall in the birth-rate in Germany for the three years 1915-17 was equivalent to a loss of 2,000,000 babies. Forty per cent fewer babies were born in 1916 than in 1913, compared with a decrease of ten per cent in England and Wales. The infantile death-rate in Germany had been well kept down, but it is 50 per cent higher than in England and Wales. The high death-rate led to a large extension of infant welfare work, in which voluntary societies played an active part, but the movement is becoming more and more municipal. The infant mortality rate in Germany in 1913 was 151 per 1,000, compared with 108 in England and Wales. The rates in 1914 for Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria were, respectively, 164, 173, and 193 per 1,000. An abnormal increase in infant mortality during the first months of the war is shown by the fact that in Prussia in the third quarter of 1914 the rate rose from 128 to 143, in Saxony from 140 to 242, and in Bavaria from 170 to 230. The records in England and Wales do not show any abnormal mortality among infants in the early months of the war.

THE COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, May 17th.

In the House of Commons, Sir Albert Stanley paid a tribute to the sacrifices Lancashire cotton employers and operatives have entailed through the substantial reduction in the importation of cotton. The most careful measures had necessitated the unemployment of 47,000 operatives, but steps were taken to avert distress by a fund whereby over £1,000,000 was raised. The necessity for Government control of the whole of Egyptian cotton was emphasised by the great uncertainty regarding the price, which was bound to arise owing to a fall in the crop and the reduction of available shipping transport. The Government was anxious to secure a fair price to the grower and a reasonable price to the Allies and spinner.

Sir Albert Stanley foreshadowed a continuance of this control during the critical period of reconstruction after the war.

(Continued on page 7.)

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE GERMAN BID FOR VICTORY IN THE WEST.

LONDON, April 1st.

It is impossible to write in this letter any full or exact account of the tremendous battles in France; and yet what else is there that matters? The position across the Channel changes from day to day, almost from hour to hour. At the moment everything is in a state of flux. The war is like the ebb and flow of the sea. No man can say what will happen to-morrow or next week; for at this time in which I write history is in the making. The battles which are going on in the region of the Somme are destined to shape the whole course of human existence on this planet; but it is hard for us to realise that truth, or to believe that the struggle around Peronne, Albert, Mont Didier, Bapaume and other places between the Oise and the Scarpe will be talked about and written about so long as the world endures.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.

One thing which presents itself with arresting force at this stern time and commands admiration is the splendid spirit of the nation. It has been simply magnificent to observe the calm and resolute bearing of people of all classes day by day while the Germans have been pushing the British Armies before them by sheer weight of numbers. Since March 31st we have had to go back something like 37 miles, our troops disputing every foot of the ground with dogged stubbornness, just as the immortal "Old Contemptibles" did in August, 1914, from Mons to the Marne. You have read, of course, how the enemy has flung scores of divisions into the battle, regardless of losses, and sacrificed men as faggots are fed into a furnace, his aim being to drive a wedge between the French and British forces, thereby opening up a way to Paris in the south-west and northwards to the Channel ports. So far all his efforts are vain. The Allied line holds. The losses of ground is a secondary matter so long as the Allied Armies remain intact.

It will be a miracle indeed if the enemy succeeds in breaking through now, though everyone expects that he will keep on trying for weeks, or it may be for months, in the same way that he did before Verdun. But even if the French were forced back to the Loire, and the British had to dig themselves in with their backs to the Channel it would not settle this business; for Britain still holds command of the sea. Recognising that, the British nation is standing fast. There is a determination stronger than ever before to wage the war till the Hun is beaten and his military power—the cause of all the awful tragedy—is broken for ever. I am anxious to put this concrete fact upon record—that, in spite of what has happened during the last fortnight and of anything that may happen in the immediate future, there has never been a moment when the determination of this country was more solid or more united to fight on and win. We have a stern order to face; before this letter can reach you many things can and will happen that must try us to the core as a nation; but we in England mean to "make good" so far as the German is concerned, and we will fight to the last man and the last shilling. That is the true interpretation of national feeling, and national sentiment to-day. I find everywhere opinion is unanimous about that, and there is no call that the Government can make that will not be responded to without question or demur.

THE CALL FOR MORE MEN.

By all accounts the heavy German attack and consequent withdrawal of the Allied forces has given a tremendous impetus to recruiting in the United States among British-born subjects. The same holds good of Canada; and it will be surprising if other parts of the Empire do not also respond with men, and more men. Mr. Lloyd George's message to the Dominions asking for recruits simply states what is well-known in military circles—that we shall have to have an immensely augmented Army before we can hope to settle the job in hand. The defection of Russia has given the Germans a very great superiority in fighting units, and it will be some time before the United States can take a big part in

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BRITISH AND GERMAN GUN-POWER.

There has been a good deal of pessimistic gossip lately about two points in the military comparison between the Western Allies and the Central Powers (says a London writer on February 8th). It has been said, and written, that we are not even maintaining the actual strength of the British army in France and Flanders. I have it on the highest authority that our army has been steadily strengthened, and that it is stronger to-day than it was last year. All that is really meant by the talk of its "not being maintained" is that the composition of the army is changing. The war is becoming more and more a machine war, and along with that change goes a steady decline of casualties.

The other point of the pessimists is that the German capture of guns from Russia and Italy have given them a superiority of gunfire. Acknowledging the captures, I believe that not much importance is attached to the guns collected in this way by the Germans. A collection of guns does not mean gun-power. To put it at the highest, the Germans have got a number of guns of various calibres different from their own, for which they will have to provide a great quantity of ammunition.

The fewer the types of guns the larger is the common reserve of ammunition, and the guns can be kept going a longer time. With a great variety of calibre there must be so many separate, and therefore smaller, reserves of ammunition. Consequently, even if the Germans have, as the pessimists say, a larger number of guns because of their captures, the excess will not help them to any serious extent. They might outgun us in a few hours' battle, or even perhaps in a day's battle, but they would be outgunned in a week's battle.

Europe. Hence the urgency of the manpower problem. The age-limit is being raised here to bring in men physically fit up to 48 or 50. No doubt the extreme Radicals and Pacifists will make an outcry as to this when Parliament meets; in a fortnight, but they will find themselves like the voice of one crying in the wilderness.

THE NEW GENERALISSIMO.

A certain amount of criticism has been directed against the appointment of General Foch to the command of the Allied Armies in France. The official announcement that this has met with the cordial approval of the various Governments concerned, and also of the Commanders-in-Chief of the French, British, and American Armies, ought to prevent the possibility of misconception as to what it really means. General Foch will simply co-ordinate the strategy necessary for the conduct of operations. It by no means implies that Sir Douglas Haig, for instance, takes a secondary place. But with the Germans driving their full weight against both the French and British it is obviously necessary to have absolutely perfect co-operation without the smallest chance of delay arising. It is like having a number of partners in a business, and an arrangement by which, in the event of a difference or difficulty arising, there is one who, by common consent, has the right to give promptly the final decision. Any attempt to stir up trouble on a point of precedence or national susceptibilities in the present grave crisis of the war is unpatriotic and disloyal. General Foch is, of course, the man who helped to smother the German thrust against Paris at the commencement of the war, and he has since then added to his great reputation as a soldier.

PRINCE LICHENOWSKY.

If it were not for the fact that the greatest of all battles is in progress attention would be riveted upon the disclosures of Prince Lichensky, the late German Ambassador in London. The account of the incidents which happened immediately before August, 1914, which he wrote for private purposes (but which has become public property) completely disposes of the German contention that the war is one of aggression in which the country played the part of villain of the piece. The remarkable thing is that not only did the German Government betray the cause of peace in Europe, but they betrayed their own Ambassador in London. The Prince, a well-meaning man was merely the cat's-paw of the military clique in his own country who sent him here in order to throw dust in the eyes of the British Government. He was quite honest in attempting to prevent war, but Berlin made war, and they sold him without shame or remorse. A well-known literary man said the other day that there is nothing in all history to compare with this for baseness; and I think that few will disagree with his statement.—H.B.

"I AM CONFIDENT WE SHALL WIN."

ALL MUST UNITE TO THE SUPPORT OF THE ARMY.

[BY ADMIRAL LORD BEREFOUR.]

We have arrived at a crisis in the war which might become the crisis of our fate. There is not the slightest reason for pessimism or wavering.

So far as information goes our great reserves have not come into action yet. The Germans may find, as they have before in this war, a force on their flanks which might compel their retreat and add heavily to the carnage they have already suffered through the heroism and undying pluck of the Allies in France.

It should also be remembered that we are falling back on the base of our supplies, and that the German armies are advancing from their base of supplies and over a region which they had devastated with all the characteristic brutality of their race.

I advise my countrymen to keep a hard-headed, determined, but cheerful face in present circumstances. Many battles that have begun by forced retreat have ended in discomfiture to the enemy and ultimate victory. There is no reason in the world why the present battle should not add to the list.

GRIT AND PLUCK.

The British race always shows its best characteristics when it is up against a proposition filled with dangers and difficulties. We have been in a worse position many times before in our history, and we have been in a worse position since this war began, but the indomitable grit, pluck, and tenacity of our race have pulled us through as they will pull us through again.

The stronger the Government, the stronger the support they will get from the people, but to get that support the Government must abandon their policy of secrecy, which has led to so many misunderstandings during the war, which has confused the people, and which, to a great extent, has prevented them from realising in what a serious position this war has placed us.

The spirit of our people is the greatest asset of our race, and that spirit should be encouraged by telling them the truth. German successes are published nearly every hour. Our temporary reverses should be published as well in detail. In that way we should wake up that national spirit which should be utilised now.

There is no sign of any wavering in the grim determination of the public. Stocks are not running down; pacifists for the moment are silent; recruiting is going on admirably since the first news of the news, and more particularly in that section of the public that for the moment was holding aloof.

The shipbuilding question is an illustration of wrong-headedness in regard to secrecy. If the Government had made public the reason why the output of shipbuilding was reduced by about 40 per cent in January and February, the all-powerful force of public opinion would have removed the cause.

"CANNOT BE BEATEN."

We can never be beaten in this war. If the worse came to the worst the British could get back to the sea, and with the powerful Republic of the West coming to the assistance of the Allies and the cause of liberty, justice, and civilisation we could hold the seas. But there would be no necessity for such drastic action. Before undertaking it we are prepared to do an empire to service every man and every shilling in the cause of our allies and for our very existence as an empire. Nothing in the war has been more soul-stirring than the prompt support of the French reserves to us on the western front when we were hard pressed.

This is no time for recriminations, but it is time for every man and woman in the country to do all that in them lies to support the Government in their efforts to increase the men and munitions and fill up the gaps that have been caused in this great attack.

Man cannot die a nobler death than in the service of the State. While we regard those who have been lost with that respect and affection which we cannot express in words, we tender our heartfelt sympathy to those relatives who have lost all they loved best on earth. The time for words has passed. Deeds are all that count now. Let the country rally to the support of the governing authorities with the same fortitude, self-sacrifice, and good comradeship that have been shown throughout the war by the officers and men of the Fleet, the air, the Army and our Allies.

We have a hard time to go through yet, but I am confident that we shall win.

"WORTH DYING FOR"

A correspondent sends to the Daily Telegraph this moving little story which was given to him by a lady who is doing very important war work in London: "Rather a beautiful thing was said to me a few days ago by a wounded Tommy. I was looking at a bit of Kensington Palace 'wild garden,' thousands of daffodils and violet crocuses in flower under some trees just breaking into leaf; terribly beautiful as it all appeared to me at the moment! I suddenly realised that the soldier boy was standing by me looking also. I said, 'That's worth living for, isn't it?' And he replied quite simply, 'Yes, miss, or dying for!' This to me is worth a hundred sonnets and poems, however lovely."

TRUTH FROM ESSEN.

AUSTRIA ABETTED BY KAISER IN 1914.

During the Reichstag Committee debate on March 16th concerning the Lichensky memorandum, the Vice-Chancellor, Herr von Payer, referred also to a memorandum circulated by a certain Dr. Mühlen, who at the time of the outbreak of war was one of the directors of Krupp's Works at Essen, and who is now living in Switzerland. Herr Mühlen's memorandum has now been published by the *Berliner Tageblatt*, and it is little wonder (says *The Times*) that the German Government is at pains to represent the author as a victim of neurasthenia, and that the persons to whom he refers have given a more definite of his statements. Herr Mühlen's astonishing memorandum, which is apparently undated, runs as follows:—

In the middle of July, 1914, I had, as I frequently had, a conversation with Dr. Helfferich, then director of the Deutsche Bank in Berlin, and now Vice-Chancellor. The Deutsche Bank had adopted a negative attitude towards certain large transactions, in Bulgaria and Turkey, in which the firm of Krupp, for business reasons—delivery of war material—had a lively interest. As one of the reasons to justify the attitude of the Deutsche Bank, Dr. Helfferich finally gave me the following reason:—

"The political situation has become very menacing. The Deutsche Bank must in any case wait before entering into any further engagements abroad. The Austrians have just been with the Kaiser. In a week's time Vienna will send a very severe ultimatum to Serbia, with a very short interval for the answer. The ultimatum will contain demands such as punishment of a number of officers, dissolution of political associations, criminal investigations in Serbia by Austrian officials, and, in fact, a whole series of definite satisfactions will be demanded at once; otherwise Austria-Hungary will declare war on Serbia."

Dr. Helfferich added that the Kaiser had expressed his decided approval of this procedure on the part of Austria-Hungary. He said that he regarded a conflict with Serbia as an internal affair between these two countries, in which he would permit no other State to interfere. If Russia mobilized, he would mobilize also. But in his case mobilization meant immediate war. This time there would be no oscillation. Helfferich said that the Austrians were extremely well satisfied at this determined attitude on the part of the Kaiser.

When I thereupon said to Dr. Helfferich that this uncanny communication converted my fears of a world-war, which were already strong, into absolute certainty, he replied that it certainly looked like that. But perhaps France and Russia would reconsider the matter. In any case that Serbia deserved a lesson which they would remember. This was the first intimation that I had received about the Kaiser's discussions with our Allies. I knew Dr. Helfferich's particularly intimate relations with the personages who were sure to be initiated, and I knew that his communication was trustworthy.

After my return from Berlin I informed Herr Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, one of whose directors I then was at Essen. Dr. Helfferich had given me permission, and at that time the intention was to make him a director of Krupp's. Herr von Bohlen seemed disturbed that Dr. Helfferich was in possession of such information, and he made a remark to the effect that the Government people can never keep their mouths shut. He then told me the following. He said that he had himself been with the Kaiser in the last few days. The Kaiser had spoken to him also of his conversation with the Austrians, and of its result; but he had described the matter as so secret that he (Krupp) would not even have dared to inform his own directors. As, however, I already knew, he could tell me that Helfferich's statements were accurate. Indeed, Helfferich seemed to know more details than he did. He said that the situation was really very serious. The Kaiser had told him that he would declare war immediately if Russia mobilized, and that this time people would see that he did not turn about. The Kaiser's repeated insistence that this time nobody would be able to accuse him of indecision had, he said, been almost comical in its effect.

On the very day indicated to me by Helfferich the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia appeared. At this time I was again in Berlin, and I told Helfferich that I regarded the tone and contents of the ultimatum as simply monstrous. Dr. Helfferich, however, said that the note only had that ring in the German translation. He had seen the ultimatum in French, and in French it really could not be regarded as overdone. On this occasion Helfferich also said to me that the Kaiser had gone on his Northern cruise only as a "blind"; he had not arranged the cruise on the usual extensive scale, but was remaining close at hand and keeping in constant touch. Now one must simply wait and see what would happen. The Austrians, who, of course, did not expect the ultimatum to be accepted, were really acting rapidly before the other Powers could find time to interfere. The Deutsche Bank had already made its arrangements, so as to be prepared for all eventualities. For example, it was no longer paying out the gold which came in. That could easily be done without attracting notice, and the amount day by day reached considerable sums.

Immediately after the Vienna ultimatum to Serbia the German Government issued declarations to the effect that Austria-Hungary had acted all alone, without Germany's previous knowledge. When one attempted to reconcile these declarations with the events mentioned above, the only possible explanation was that the Kaiser had tied himself down without inviting the co-operation of his Government, and that, in the conversations with the Austrians, the Germans

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

BIRMINGHAM INNOVATION.

[BY PROFESSOR SIR W. ASHLEY.]

A decision has recently been arrived at by the University of Birmingham which may prove of considerable importance. It is to establish a new B.A. degree for students who desire to make a special study of social and political science. Such students having passed the intermediate examination, will be allowed to select their second and third year courses for the degree of B.A. so as to include as principal subjects (studied for two years) moral, social, and political philosophy and economics. As subsidiary subjects (studied for one year) they must offer British institutions, and two of the following: General European history, methods of statistics and industrial law (as one subject) English literature, French, German, and the history of education.

The Senate and Council of the University have been moved to take this step by a conviction of the growing need for instruction in political organisation and in the forces at work in modern industrial society. The requirements for the degree have been planned so as to make it suitable for those who wish simply to fit themselves for the duties of political life, and for an active share in local administration. It is hoped, also, that the degree will be attractive to many of those who look forward to careers as teachers, as a means of fitting themselves to give that instruction in the duties of citizenship which is sure to be called for in our school when continuing education will become compulsory. Moreover, the degree will be very suitable for those who wish to prepare themselves for a "social work" of a professional character. Nothing could be more appropriate for those who hope to become factory inspectors, municipal officials, welfare supervisors, Employment Exchange officers, and the like, than the B.A. in social and political science, followed by a year of the practical training already organised by the university in connection with its social study diploma.

A word or two may not be out of place as to the several courses. The study of social philosophy in the university has been built up by Professor J. H. Muirhead during recent years to satisfy the needs of candidates for the social study diploma. The course in the subject will be expanded to include a larger attention to the history of political theory from Plato down to our own day. The economics required will include industrial history, elementary political economy, and the descriptive course on the chief industries of Great Britain and of the British Dominions, which has been a characteristic feature of the Faculty of Commerce. The course in British institutions will include a survey of English Constitutional history, and a study of existing political institutions, central and local. The wide range of choice among subsidiary subjects will explain itself, but it may be added that the course in methods of statistics, given hitherto only in the Faculty of Commerce, has proved of real use to students subsequently engaged in administrative employment, and that Professor Tillyard brings to the teaching of industrial law the wide experience derived from his work on Trade Boards and Munition Tribunals. There is this further to be said by way of comment. The new degree is the outcome of an alliance between the Department of Philosophy in the Faculty of Arts, the Department of History in the same faculty, and the Faculty of Commerce. It involves a special grouping of courses, but the specialisation is not a narrow one. The essential unity of the programme consists in its bearing throughout on the interaction of the individual and society, and while it will leave room for the acquisition of the technical knowledge requisite for particular professions, its general spirit will be liberal and humane.

took care not to agree upon the text of the ultimatum. For I have already shown that the contents of the ultimatum were pretty accurately known in Germany. Herr Krupp von Bohlen, with whom I spoke about these German declarations—which, at any rate in their effect, were lies—was also by no means edified. For, as he said, Germany might not, in such a tremendous affair, to have given a blank cheque to a State like Austria, and it was the duty of the leading statesmen to demand, both of the Kaiser and of our Allies, that the Austrian claims and the ultimatum to Serbia should be discussed in minute detail and definitely decided upon, and also that we should decide upon the precise programme of our further proceedings. He said that, whatever point of view one took, we ought not to give ourselves to eventualities which had not been reckoned out in advance. One ought to have connected appropriate conditions with our obligations. In short, Herr von Bohlen regarded the German denial of previous knowledge, if there was any trace of truth in it, as an offence against the elementary principles of diplomacy; and he told me that he intended to speak in this sense to Herr von Jagow, then Foreign Secretary who was a special friend of his.

As a result of this conversation, Herr von Bohlen told me that Herr von Jagow stuck firmly to his assertion that he had had nothing to do with the text of the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum, and that Germany had never made any such demands. In reply to the objection that this was inconceivable, Herr von Jagow replied that he, as a diplomatist, had naturally thought of making such a demand. When, however, Herr von Jagow was occupying himself with the matter and was called in, according to diplomatic custom, and there was nothing more to be done. The situation was such that it would have been impossible to intervene with drafting proposals. In the end, he (Jagow) had thought that non-interference would have its advantages—namely, the good impression which could be made in Petersburg and Paris with the German declaration that Germany had not co-operated in the preparation of the Vienna ultimatum.

THE WAR.

The following cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early morning Extra yesterday.

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

INCREASED HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, May 17th.

1.35 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raiders in the neighbourhood of Monnenneville, southward of Arras.

There was great reciprocal artillery firing at night in the Pecaut Wood sector and northward of Hinges.

Hostile artillery firing also increased between Lecon and Hinges and Nieppe Forest to Metereen.

WARFARE IN THE AIR.

LONDON, May 17th.

2.00 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—Our aeroplanes and balloons carried out a great deal of work on Wednesday in co-operation with the artillery and took a great many photographs of the enemy forward and back areas.

Bombing machines began their attacks at dawn and continued till dark, dropping over 24 tons of bombs on targets, which included railway stations at Tournai, Courtrai, Chaulnes, and billets in the neighbourhoods of Douai, Bapaume, Menin and the Somme, also on Zebrugge and the Bruges Canal.

Enemy aircraft were active early this morning, also in the evening, attacking our bombers with particular insistence. We brought down 25 German machines, drove down twelve, and shot down one from the ground. Eleven British machines are missing.

After dark our night-fliers continued, and dropped over 14 tons of bombs on railway stations at Chaulnes, Lille, and Douai, billets at Peronne, Bray, and Bapaume, and the docks at Bruges. One British machine did not return.

Early on Thursday our aeroplanes set out to bomb factories and railway stations at Saarbrücken. Crossing the lines they encountered ten scouts, when a running fight ensued along the whole way to our objectives. When Saarbrücken was reached 25 hostile machines had collected and attacked the British with the utmost vigour. Despite the attacks we dropped 24 heavy bombs on our objectives.

Several bursts were seen on the railway and a fire was started. Having attained their objectives our aeroplanes concentrated their efforts on fighting the enemy's machines.

We brought down five. One British aeroplane was seen to have been shot down. All the others returned.

MORE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, May 17th.

12.30 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We raided in the neighbourhood of Guivrolle and took a few prisoners.

There was reciprocal artillery firing in the Somme and Arras valleys to the east of Arras and on the northern battlefield. Mutual artillery is particularly great to the north of the Lys.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

We brought down eight aeroplanes on Tuesday and drove down another. Two of ours are missing.

Bombing was continued actively at night.

Twelve tons of bombs were dropped on Menin, Chaulnes and Peronne, and also on the station and billets at Bapaume, on billets south of the Somme and on the docks at Bruges. All the machines returned.

We successfully raided on Wednesday the railway station and sidings at Thionville and dropped twenty-four heavy bombs. Bursts were observed on the sheds and tracks. Furnaces were hit at Carlsruhe and a factory alongside the railway was hit four times. All the machines returned, despite heavy anti-aircraft fire.

FRENCH RECAPTURE HILL 44.

LONDON, May 17th.

8.30 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says:—The French have retaken Hill 44, the little eminence south of Diekebusche Lake commanding good observation over the flat country north of the Mont Cats chain of hills.

The French counter-attack developed into a prolonged and desperate struggle, the fighting continuing in this region throughout the morning.

The Germans several times previously tried to take the hill before they succeeded in pressing back the French by weight of numbers on May 13th.

The weather on the whole battlefield has become blue and sunny and the sky is adone with our airmen.

ENEMY BOMBING RAIDS.

LONDON, May 16th.

10.35 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—Most of the fighting during the past twenty-four hours has been aerial.

Last night, taking advantage of the clear, moonlit atmosphere, the Germans carried out a series of bombing raids against the back areas of the Allied zones. Our aeroplanes were ceaselessly busy over territory where the Germans were thickest and where their communications are most vulnerable.

A German non-commissioned officer, lately captured, throws light on the disappointment the Germans sustained in their unsuccessful attack on the Belgian front on May 17th.

He says the operation was designed to develop into a great flank-turning movement. So certain was the High Command of success that the Kaiser came to the Yser to witness the battle, having in his pocket the "Eichenlaub," the next highest German decoration to the Order Pour Le Merite, which was designed to bestow upon the General directing an attack, but when the Kaiser left the Yser the "Eichenlaub" still tinkled in his pocket.

Leave has been opened in the German Fourth Army to farmers and agricultural labourers. It is remarkable how popular the cry "back to the soil" has become.

FRENCH FRONT.

LIVELY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, May 16th.

A communiqué states:—There was a fairly lively artillery duel in the sector from Hailes to Casted.

There was great reciprocal artillery activity north of the Aves.

Two German aeroplanes were brought down on May 15th and two more on May 16th.

One of our squadrons dropped 7,000 kilograms of projectiles on the railway station at Chatelet-sur-Return.

The enemy bombarded the region of Dunkirk.

There was slight damage, but no victims.

EIGHTEEN ENEMY AEROPLANES FELL.

PARIS, May 16th.

A communiqué states:—There was marked reciprocal artillery activity north and south of the Aves.

Eighteen enemy aeroplanes were brought down on May 15th, and four captive balloons were set on fire.

A BELGIAN VICTORY.

LONDON, May 15th.

10.45 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day and describing the German attack on the Belgian front on April 17th in the region of Martevan, says that although the German proportion was three to one, the Belgian Division holding the sector defeated the enemy without calling for reinforcements from any quarter.

In two hours the Germans had advanced 1,500 yards on the Ypres-Dixmude road as far as Martevan Bridge, where they were held up by Belgian infantry. The front flank was cut off from reserves by the artillery barrage and had no choice but death or capture. The Belgian victory was complete.

The enemy lost three thousand men, besides eight hundred prisoners and 150 machine guns. They are not likely to renew the experiment.

BELGIAN HOSPITAL BOMBED.

LONDON, May 16th.

12.30 a.m.

A Belgian communiqué says:—An enemy aviator dropped four bombs upon a hospital at Boogst.

The artillery action has assumed a lively character, especially in the region of Pilleken.

AMERICAN REPORTS.

LONDON, May 16th.

6.00 a.m.

An American communiqué states:—There is a marked increase in reciprocal artillery firing north of Toul and in Lorraine. Two American airmen killed three German machines on Wednesday.

LONDON, May 17th.

2.20 p.m.

An American communiqué states:—Patrolling continues active in Lorraine, with an increase of artillery firing.

THE IMMINENT GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

ANXIOUS TIMES AHEAD.

LONDON, May 17th.

The imminent German offensive is anxiously awaited.

Major-General Maurice, in the *Daily Chronicle*, says that two-thirds of the whole German force in the West are concentrated between Ypres and the Oise, or one-fifth of the whole Western Front, but this is a vitally important sector, for it includes the roads to Paris and to the Channel ports. Within a strip of 50 miles, which the Allies hold between Nieuport and Amiens, the main roads run parallel to the front, which is most unsatisfactory, because an enemy success anywhere would threaten the whole communications, but though the Allied position is more cramped than on March 23rd, we, under a unified command, inflicted on the enemy very heavy losses, while the American troops have been pouring in and an Italian contingent has arrived. Generalissimo Foch has been husbanding his reserves, and he certainly now has his reserves where he wants them, and we are stronger thereby.

Anxious times are ahead, because the enemy will probably gain ground where the ground is most precious, but provided we can replace our losses there is no reason why we should not check the enemy's next blow.

Aerial Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PARIS RAIDS.

PARIS, May 16th.

It is officially stated that the air raid alarm was sounded at ten o'clock this morning.

The guns opened fire and defending aeroplanes ascended.

No enemy machines reached Paris, but bombs were dropped on the suburbs.

The "All Clear" was sounded at midnight.

SEAPLANES BOMB FOLA.

LONDON, May 16th.

An Italian communiqué states:—Seaplanes bombed Fola and brought down two enemy machines. They returned unharm.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN DREADNOUGHT TORPEDOED.

LONDON, May 16th.

An Italian communiqué states that an Italian officer and three petty officers entered the port of Pola and torpedoed a Dreadnought of the *Viribus Unitis* class.

The communiqué does not give any details.

DESTRUCTION OF BRITISH SUBMARINES.

LONDON, May 16th.

The Admiralty announces that seven British submarines, which remained in Russian waters, were destroyed by order between April 3rd and April 8th owing to the German naval forces approaching Hango.

None fell into enemy hands.

The guns in the vicinity of Hango had already been dismantled.

The Russians retreated after blowing up their four American submarines.

The crews of the British submarines were removed to Petrograd.

The Russian Admiral rejected a proposal to block the harbour by sinking ships in the entrance, but the destruction of the British submarines had an excellent effect, inducing the crews of merchantmen to destroy their vessels, which otherwise would have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

CREWS SAFELY LANDED.

LONDON, May 16th.

Reuter learns that all the British submarines in the Baltic were blown up before the Germans could get them and the officers and crews were safely landed.

THE UBQUITOUS BRITISH SUBMARINES.

LONDON, May 17th.

The *Morning Post's* Correspondent at Petrograd, in a message dated May 7th, states there were never more than nine British submarines in the Baltic. There were still seven when the end came. Despite the great amount of close fighting done by the submarine in the course of three years' incessant work the German, captured or destroyed none. There is not a German harbour in the Baltic that our submarines have not entered and charted, creeping under minefields and through the shallowest channels.

One submarine destroyed nine enemy transports in a single day. It was the British submarine that preserved Petrograd last summer.

GERMAN VERSION.

AMSTERDAM, May 16th.

A message from Berlin states that three British submarines off Graharn Lighthouse were blown up on learning of the approach of the German fleet.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CLASS JUSTICE IN GERMANY.

HELSINGFORS, May 16th.

There were angry scenes in the Reichstag when the Independent Socialists charged the Supreme Court with exercising class justice and strengthening the military dictatorship. Glaring allegations were quoted, including the allegation that a petition for the reprieve of a sailor was withheld until the death sentence had been carried out.

Herr Cohn paid a warm tribute to "six or seven Belgian Justices, who are imprisoned at Gros Streitz."

ANGLO-GERMAN WAR A NECESSITY.

LONDON, May 17th.

Professor Sherrington, of Oxford, sends the *Times* a memorandum of conversations he had with the theologian Professor Troeltsch at Heidelberg in August, 1907. The *Times* points out that this shows not the smallest chance of such Germany as Troeltsch being affected by Prince Lichnowsky's Memorandum. Troeltsch said that war between Germany and England was a necessity, because England had so much it was absolutely necessary for Germany to possess in order to fulfil her rôle as a World State. Troeltsch, when asked what possessions Germany desired replied: "Ports and colonies in many parts of the world, Australia, South Africa, Hongkong and India."

KARL'S VISIT TO KAISER CURTAILED.

ZURICH, May 16th.

Polish circles in Berlin affirm that the Emperor Karl curtailed his visit to German Headquarters, owing to Kaiser Wilhelm's rejection of the Austrian solution of the Polish question.

CENTRAL-POWERS' AGREEMENT.

AMSTERDAM, May 17th.

The *Vossische Zeitung's* Correspondent at Vienna has reported that agreements similar to those of Germany and Austria-Hungary will be concluded between the Central Powers and Bulgaria and Turkey. Definite decisions have been reached regarding Austria's armed assistance on the Western Front.

IRISH QUESTIONS.

LONDON, May 17th.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the Government is considering the expediency of launching a scheme of voluntary recruiting in Ireland on the lines of the Lord Derby scheme. In the meantime the drafting of the Home Rule Bill is progressing.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS ARRESTED.

AMSTERDAM, May 17th.

Forwards states that several Independent Socialists have been arrested during the last few weeks at Cologne.

THE COAL PRODUCTION.

LONDON, May 17th.

The Executive of the Miners' Federation yesterday decided to call a special conference of delegates on June 5th to decide whether or not they should demand an increase of wages.

APPEAL TO MAINTAIN OUTPUT.

LONDON, May 17th.

The Shipping Controller afterwards met the Executive and appealed to them to maintain the output of coal and thus relieve the enormous pressure at the ports.

The Executive promised to reconsider the question during the Whitsuntide holidays.

STRAINED SITUATION IN UKRAINE.

AMSTERDAM, May 17th.

Reports from both German and Austrian sources indicate that the situation in Ukraine remains very strained.

The Kieff Press continues to agitate against the Central Powers, despite the censorship. The state of siege at Kieff has not been raised.

Herr Erzberger, speaking in the Reichstag on May 8th, revealed the risks that German soldiers promenade Kieff undergo. The peasantry specially are discontented and anti-German, and their exasperation is increasing.

MEATLESS DAY ABOLISHED.

LONDON, May 17th.

The Press Bureau announces:—Lord Rhonda abolishes meatless days in eating places from to-day.

GERMAN SEAPLANES ATTACK DUTCH VESSELS.

THE HAGUE, May 17th.

The *Nieuwe Courant* points out that during the last three weeks German seaplanes attacked three innocent Dutch vessels outside the danger zone, and demands that the Government emphatically protest to Berlin.

"WAR TO THE DEATH."

PHILADELPHIA, May 17th.

"War to the Death" was the keynote of a speech by Mr. Taft at the opening of a "Win the War" Convention of the League to Enforce Peace, at which 4,000 Prominent Americans were present.

Mr. Taft pleaded for a fighting army of 5,000,000 and eloquently outlined the situation which would arise if Germany was not defeated or if the blood-stained Christian provinces of Turkey were not liberated.

ORIGIN OF BRITISH IMPIRE ORDER.

LONDON, May 17th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Hamar Greenwood, Mr. Walter Long explained that the Colonial Office was not consulted on the question of the creation of the Order of the British Empire, which arose out of considerations not connected with the Dominions or Colonies, but when it was decided to make use of the Order for the recognition of notable civilian war service in Great Britain and the Premier allowed him to communicate with the latter and leave it to the discretion of the various Premiers to make such recommendations for the honours as they thought fit, or none at all.

BESSARABIA TO BE JOINED TO ROUMANIA.

LONDON, May 16th.

A message from Bucharest says that the Premier, Mr. Marghiloman, states that a slight rectification of the northern frontier, will be joined to Roumania.

FUTURE OF JEWRY IN PALESTINE.

LONDON, May 16th.

Speaking at an official dinner at the Governorate of Jerusalem, Dr. Weizmann, explaining the aims of the Zionist Commission, said that Jewry was returning to Palestine to again create a great moral and intellectual centre.

Zionists desired to create conditions under which the development of the Jewish people would not be a detriment to any of the great communities already established in Palestine. All fears expressed openly or secretly by the Arabs that they would be ousted from their present position were unfounded. The Jews did not intend to take the supreme political power of Palestine in their hands after the war. Jews and Arabs alike had carefully watched the fates of Albania and Russia. Modern self-government needed a long and hard apprenticeship under trained and trustworthy teachers. The Zionists desired the supreme political authority of Palestine to be vested in one of the civilised democratic Powers to be selected by the League of Nations. This Power should hold Palestine in trust until self-government was practicable. Jewry would choose that Power and would announce its opinion thereon after the war. Zionists did not believe that the internationalisation of Palestine or any form of multiple political control could be tolerated. The Armenian massacres in the Caucasus and the recent Jewish massacre in Turkish showed that the Arab, Jew and Armenian must stand united in order to resist the forces of darkness and oppression which were threatening to overwhelm the civilised world.

AUSTRIA'S PEACE PROPOSALS.

KAISER KARL'S LETTER.

LONDON, May 16th.

Mr. Balfour, replying to questions in the House of Commons on the subject of the alleged peace proposals by Austria, said that there was a tendency to treat this subject as if it concerned Great Britain alone. It was really a delicate question of international policy and could not be discussed as if it were a domestic matter. This was a private letter written by the Emperor Karl to a relative and conveyed by the latter to the French Government under the seal of the strictest secrecy and without permission to communicate it to anyone in Great Britain except Mr. Lloyd George and the Sovereign.

Mr. Balfour admitted that this was an inconvenient way to deal with a great transaction, but it was not the fault of the British Government. The American Government was no better informed regarding the letter than he (Mr. Balfour), but it was a complete delusion to suppose therefore that the Government had over shown any lack of confidence in the United States. He had no secrets from President Wilson. (Cheers.) It was impossible to carry on the great work on which they were engaged without complete confidence.

Regarding Alsace-Lorraine, Mr. Balfour declared that the restoration of the Alsace-Lorraine of 1814 or of 1790 had never been an Allied war aim. Mr. Runciman must have been referring to conversations between the Emperor and the French representative, Mr. Doumergue, in connection with that matter, which were unknown to the British Government until much later. They had to international bearing and they did not pledge the British Government, which had never in the least encouraged any such action, nor did he think that that demand was ever any fixed part of the foreign policy of any French Government for any length of time.

Mr. Outwaite, interrupting, said that Mr. Runciman's question referred to the statement in the Press that President Poincaré made that demand.

Mr. Balfour replied:—These *pour-parlers* were not interfered with by any such demand.

Proceeding, Mr. Balfour said that it was impossible to know what actuated Emperor Karl, Count Czernin and the Kaiser in these various transactions, but he was inclined to think that it was part of a peace offensive by which the (Mr. Balfour) meant peace proposals by a party not desiring peace but desiring to divide its opponents. He thought that Mr. Clemenceau, in publishing Emperor Karl's letter, had dealt effectively with these cynical methods. He (Mr. Balfour) believed that the efforts of the Central Powers had never been directed towards peace, but to divide the Allies. There was no evidence now or on any time that the German governing classes contemplated the possibility of what we should regard as a reasonable peace, namely, a peace to secure the freedom of the world. He reminded the House that a Committee of the French Chamber had already concluded that the above letter had not provided an adequate or satisfactory basis for peace. If there had been any possibility that that letter really contained the seeds of an honourable peace, was it not evident that the Committee of the French Chamber would have expressed regret that the French Government or the Premier had thrown away that opportunity? The House of Commons might well be content with that verdict. Nobody, continued Mr. Balfour, can be more desirous than the British Government of bringing the war to an honourable termination, and if any method whereby that can be accomplished can be shown us, of course, it will be accepted. But we are fighting as one among many Allies against the Central Powers, who never had, and now less than ever have, the least intention of meeting the legitimate wishes on which the whole House and the whole country were entirely agreed. These great aims were only obtainable by absolute loyalty between the Allies. (Cheers.) Mr. Balfour emphasised that a discussion of the action of foreign statesmen and the moves of a foreign Parliament and duties of foreign Armies would be absolutely fatal to any alliance. Nothing should be said which would make it more difficult to carry out the task which could be accomplished if all the great Allies remained unanimous, but which would be lost irrevocably if any breach was allowed to creep in between them. (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith expressed satisfaction that the Government would not close the door upon any honourable peace offer. He gathered from Mr. Balfour's statement that the report in the Press regarding President Poincaré's demand for Alsace-Lorraine of 1814, dated on May 14th, was without foundation as far as Mr. Balfour knew. He was also glad to hear that such a demand was never countenanced by Great Britain and had not been the settled policy of the French Government. While there ought to be no contraction, there ought to be no extension of the Allied war aims. (Cheers.)

GOVERNMENT WOULD CONSIDER BONA FIDE PEACE OFFER.

LONDON, May 16th.

In the course of further debate Lord Robert Cecil, referring to the Reuter interview, dated on May 3rd, declared that not one syllable he uttered then could be construed by any fair-minded man to mean that any German peace offer must be rejected. He emphasised that the Government was as desirous of peace as any member of the House of Commons and would consider any peace offer, provided it came from a reputable trustworthy source.

Referring to Russia, Lord Robert Cecil emphasised that Great Britain was anxious to do all she could to assist the Russian people. Great Britain desired to see Russia a great and powerful non-German, if not an Allied, country.

Supporting the idea of a League of Nations, Lord Robert Cecil emphasised that such could be successfully established only on the basis of just and durable territorial arrangements.

GERMAN DISCLAIMER.

AMSTERDAM, May 17th.

The *Norddeutsche* denies that Germany was willing to surrender a considerable part of Lorraine in the spring of 1917 if this would accelerate the end of the war.

THE DUTIES OF THE ALLIED PRESS.

LONDON, May 16th.

Speaking at a Foreign Press Association luncheon in London, the Chairman paid a tribute to Lord Curzon as one of the great men who had shaped the destinies not only of India but of the Empire.

Lord Curzon said that the peace for which we were fighting must satisfy three conditions: it must be just, honourable and ensure the security of the world for generations from the horrors of future war. He hoped that neither the Allies nor neutrals would ever subscribe to a doctrine that an unjust peace was preferable to a just war, as the former would be the precursor of new and worse wars and be a victory for crime and a justification for renewed crime in the future. It was useless to discuss details of peace terms at present, as the voice of the guns drowned all else. The issue was becoming plainer every day. The duty of the Allied Press was to show our enemies that not only the Allied Armies, Navies and Governments, but the peoples of the whole civilised world were against them.

The German people are still led to expect a war indemnity. Speaking in the Reichstag, the Saxony War Minister said German counts upon indemnities, while Count Westrup declared that only by indemnities can German requirements be met.

GERMANY COUNTS UPON INDEMNITIES.

LONDON, May 16th.

The German people are still led to expect a war indemnity. Speaking in the Reichstag, the Saxony War Minister said German counts upon indemnities, while Count Westrup declared that only by indemnities can German requirements be met.

"CLAN MACKAY" SUNK.

LONDON, May 16th.

A telegram from Gibraltar states that the *Clan Mackay* was sunk as the result of a collision on May 11th. The crew was saved.

THE BRAVE MERCANTILE MARINE.

LONDON, May 15th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

TO
CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

SAILINGS ON OR ABOUT

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" ... 22nd May.	"MONTEAGLE" ... 27th July.
"EMPERESS OF ASIA" ...	"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" ... 11th Sept.
"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" ...	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" ... 17th July.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" ... 17th July.	"MONTEAGLE" ... 1st Oct.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservation of accommodation, also itineraries of trips and descriptive literature apply to:
P. & O. S. N. CO., Ltd.,
General Agent, Passenger Dept.,
Phone 755.
HONGKONG.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

Will dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
LONDON & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

LONDON and BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to
E. V. D. PARK,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
FOR
SANDAKAN ... "MAUSANG" ... Tues, 21st May, Noon.
HAIPHONG ... "WAISHING" ... Wed, 22nd May, 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG ... "LOKSANG" ... Fri, 24th May, 7 a.m.
MANILA ... "YUENSANG" ... Fri, 24th May, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI ... "WINGSANG" ... Sun, 26th May, 10 p.m.
MANILA ... "TOONGSANG" ... Wed, 29th May, 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kote and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.
SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.
HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.
SOERABAYA LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Soerabaja by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jember, Labuan, Tawau and Labuan.
TIMOR LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Timor, calling at Weligat and Choror.
UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATION: All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers
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FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISALAK ...	SAN FRANCISCO		2nd May	JAVA
TJIMANOEK ...	JAVA & MACASSAR	30th May		
TJIPANAS ...	JAVA	25th May		

* Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 1574.

York Building, 1st Floor.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to Change Without Notice.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Ports in the United States of America and Canada.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents
York Building
[62]

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL
LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL
MAIL LINE

STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD"

JOINT SERVICE

Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU
To SAN FRANCISCO.

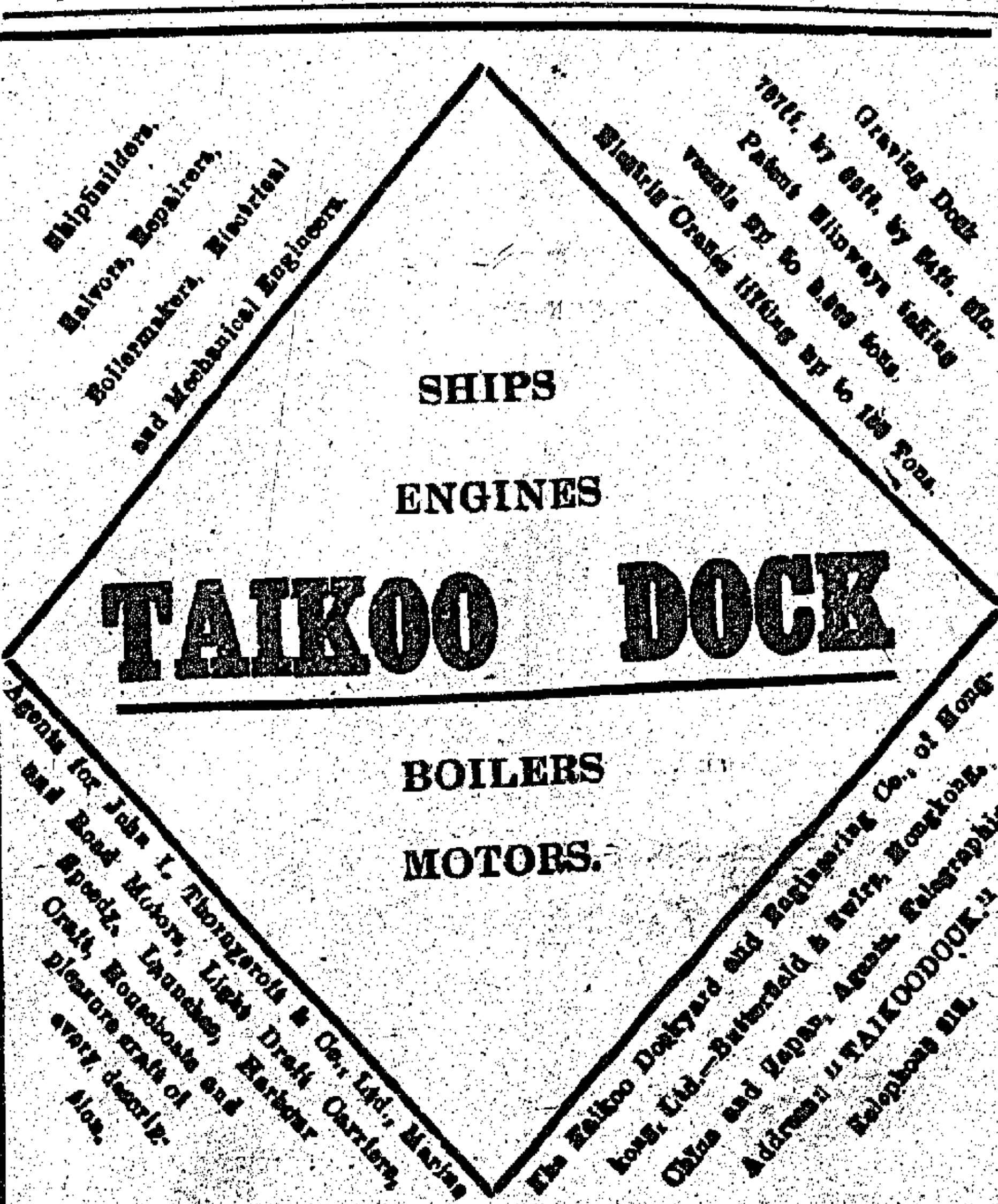
Steamers	Tonnage	to sail
"WILIS" ...	8,000	25th May.
"REMBRANDT" ...	10,000	3d June.

These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers.
For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Agents.

JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.



THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

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TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.
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Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.
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Hongkong Hotel Building, corner of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.
Also HANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "PAUL LECAT"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

IN connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on rule's information is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after the 20th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,

Agent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1918.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ANDBE LEBON"

CARGO FROM EUROPE AND INTER-MEDIATE PORTS.

THE above-named Steamer having sustained General Average, Consignees are informed that they will be required to sign an Average Bond, and a provisional contribution of 50% is to be paid before countersignature of Bills of Lading can be given.

P. THOMAS,

Agent.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.,
Hongkong, 13th May, 1918.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,
JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND
MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before the Bills of Lading can be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on THURSDAY, 23rd May, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd May, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1918.

"ASAHI BEER."



DAI NIPPON

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NOW READY.

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AND CHRONICLE
1918.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA,
INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS
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NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIP-
PINES, BORNEO, ETC.

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

THE DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherlands India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside.

Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate Guides for the Tourist, giving every detail in connection with the places, their History, Topography, etc., etc.

The Information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts concisely set out, and containing statistics of the Trade of each Country and Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume.

Royal Octavo.—Containing nearly 2,000 pages, \$11.00. Directory only, pp. 1,400, \$7.00.

The Book is printed from New Type specially reserved for the purpose, and uniformly in every arrangement greatly facilitates reference.

Besides the usual Alphabetical List of Firms the Directory gives the CLASSIFIED LISTS of TRADES and PROFESSIONS at the larger Commercial Centres.

The ALPHABETICAL LIST of RESIDENTS in the Far East contains the names of over 30,000 FOREIGNERS,

arranged, with the Initials as well as the Surnames, in strictly Alphabetical Order, so that any name can be found instantly.

THE MAPS AND PLANS

of the principal ports in the Far East have been engraved by one of the most eminent Firms in Great Britain and are annually corrected and brought up to date.

They have not yet arrived from England, but can be obtained on application at the end of the month.

The CHRONICLE covers the notable events together with the Texts of all the most important Treaties concluded with the countries of Eastern Asia, the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations, Chambers of Commerce, Scales of Commissions, Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamp Duties, Postal Guide, Signal Codes, Chinese Festivals, Tables of Money, Weights and Measures and other Commercial Information.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY though condensed in every possible manner contains every year more pages and now numbers nearly 2,000.

It is published at the Office of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

The Directories and Descriptions are of:—

CHINA.	JAPAN AND FORMOSA.	NETHERLANDS INDIA.
Peking.	Tokyo.	Batavia.
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Chungking.	Yokohama.	Medan.
Wuhu.	Hyogo.	Padang.
Kowloon.	Kobe.	Belawan.
Kanton.	Shimonoseki.	British North Borneo.
Manchuria.	Manila.	Bangor.
Trade O'ce.	Shanghai.	Malay States.
Newchwang.	Chungking.	Perak.
Daikou.	Hangchow.	Negeri Sembilan.
Port Arthur.	Ningpo.	Kedah.
Chefoo.	Wanchow.	Kuala Lumpur.
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Tsinanfu.	Mukden.	Penang.
Mukden.	Shanghai.	Malacca.
Harbin.	Swatow.	Proy.
Luohingchun.	Luohingchun.	Wolcott.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

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"ELJERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
General Agents.

or to Russ & Co., Canton.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAID

SHANGHAI "SINKIANG" On 21st May, 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN "HUICHOW" On 23rd May, Noon.
SHANGHAI "SUIYANG" On 23rd May, 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 36

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIYAN" ... [Capt. A. E. Helgins] ... TUESDAY, 21st May, at Noon.
"HAIHONG" ... [Capt. J. W. Evans] ... TUESDAY, 28th May, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID BASCOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
Colombo	Leave Hong Kong Noon	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PHNANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed SAILINGS:

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at MARSEILLES, if calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DUNCAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PAER,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	<div>tons</div> KAMAKURA MARU 12,500...Sat. TAMBA MARU ... 12,600...Sun.	25th May 11 A.M. 26th May 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	NIKKO MARU ...	9,000...Sat. 15th June 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	HWAH-WU MARU	8,000...Thurs. 30th May.
LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		
Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. Wireless telegraphy.		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. § Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1. FUSHIMI MARU ... TUES, 11th June, at 11 A.M.

§ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI Manager

Telephone 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU ...	18,000	FRI, 24th May.
SIBERIA MARU ...	18,000	SAT, 8th June
TENYO MARU ...	22,000	SAT, 22nd June.
SHINTO MARU ...	22,000	TUES, 16th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARIACA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU ...	17,500	July 12th.
ANYO MARU ...	18,800	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU ...	11,000	Nov. 6th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building,
Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

MARSEILLES LINE—Monthly service via Singapore and Port Said.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"ARABIA MARU" ... SATURDAY, 1st June, at 3 P.M.
"AFRICA MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 6th June, at 3 P.M.
"CANADA MARU" ... MONDAY, 17th June, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"JOSHIN MARU" ... TUESDAY, 21st May, at 9 A.M.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 23rd May, at 8 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO:
JUNE 21, and AUGUST 31, 1918.

AN UNEQUALLED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. H. RETTER, Freight and Passenger Agents,
Prince's Building, Lee House Street.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

WHIT-MONDAY HOLIDAY.

Whit-Monday, the 20th May, being a General Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m.
There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection from the Pillar Boxes.
The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung ..		Tuesday, 21st, 8.00 A.M.
Sandakan		Tuesday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Tuesday, 21st, Noon
Shanghai and North China		Tuesday, 21st, 2.00 P.M.
Haiphong		Tuesday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Port Moresby via Batavia		Wednesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via CANADA		Wednesday, 22nd, 9.45 A.M. Letters .. 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takao		Thursday, 23rd, 7.00 A.M.
Tientsin		Thursday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China		Thursday, 23rd, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands		Friday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
STRAIT, BANGKOK, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and EUROPE		Tuesday, 28th, 9.45 A.M. Letters .. 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Tuesday, 28th, Noon

* Superscribed correspondence only.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	May 18th
LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/1 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/1 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/1 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/2 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight 3/2 1/2	
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	42 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	41 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	7 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	7 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	14 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand—Pescos	13 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	14 1/2
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	11 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	4 1/2
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	16.30
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$44.80
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	48 1/2
BAR SILVER, per oz.	48 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS

	per cent.
Hongkong .. 20 cents, pieces	\$0.00 Premium
Hongkong .. 10	\$0.00
Canton .. 20	\$4.63 Discount
Canton .. 10	\$0.00

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 20th to 26th May, 1918.

HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Day of Week	Day of Month	H'kong Mean Time.	Height		H'kong Mean Time.	Height			
		h. m.	ft.	in.	h. m.	ft.	in.		
Mon.	20	8 29	5	1	0 8a	3	5		
		5 56	4	7	0 3	2	3		
Tues.	21	6 48	5	4	0 2	2	3		
		6 43a	4	8	1 32	3	0		
Wed.	22	7 43a	4	6	1 44a	2	4		
		7 35	6	3	1 9	2	6		
Thurs.	23	8 30a	4	8	2 23a	1	8		
		7 46	6	7	1 39	2	7		
Fri.	24	8 15a	4	5	2 09a	1	4		
		8 10	7	1	2 8	2	8		
Satur.	25	8 59a	4	4	3 35a	1	0		
		8 39	7	4	2 28	2	9		
Sun.	26	10 44a	4	3	4 12a	3	7		

OFFICE—14 DES VEAUX ROAD.

Phone—358

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Now the warm weather is approaching, we wish to bring to your notice the advisability of having your fans cleaned and oiled.

All work entrusted to us will receive prompt personal attention. A large stock of fans and electrical goods always on hand and competent workmen can be sent to any address.

ATOMISERS IN STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER.

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL FRANCES 45,000,000
PAID UP 22,500,000
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e. FRANCES 15,000,000
subscribed by the Government
of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board André Berthelot
General Manager A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Peking

Shanghai

Tientsin

Hongkong

Saigon

Haiphong

Yunnanfu

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.
Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

Hongkong Branch, Queen's Building, 5, Des Vaux Road. Tel. 2440.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1918. [1476]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rates may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balance at 2 1/2 per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [10]

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1918

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